

YELLOW FEVER STAMPED OUT.

War on Mosquitoes Effects Astonishing Results.

HAVANA FREED FROM THE DISEASE.

No Cases in that City During the Dreaded Months of October and November—Statistics of the Island of Cuba.

Yellow fever has been conquered as a result of the discovery made by officers of the Medical Department of the United States army that mosquitoes are the sole transmitting agency of this disease.

Acting upon this discovery methods were put into effect in the city of Havana last February for the killing of infected mosquitoes in the neighborhood of each point of infection as it developed. The results have surprised even those who were most sanguine as to the goal that might be accomplished. Not a single case of yellow fever has occurred in Havana since September 28, although October and November in past years have been the months in which the disease was most rife in that city.

Only Five Deaths This Year.

Since yellow fever statistics began to be kept, the average number of deaths in Havana during November have been 4. The minimum was 17, in 1895; the maximum, 21, in 1896. During November of last year there were 214 cases, and 54 deaths. Between the months of April and December, during past years, the average number of deaths from yellow fever in Havana alone has been 410. This year during the same period there were only 5.

These facts are taken as the basis for an official statement issued by the division of the insular affairs of the War Department that the capital of Cuba has at last been freed from the infection of yellow fever.

Death Rate in Havana.

"The general sanitary condition of Havana is vastly better today than it has ever been before owing to the energetic work of those who have this matter in charge. During the past eleven years the maximum number of deaths for November, from all causes, occurred in 1892, when there were 2,023, the minimum, 1,900, when there were 444, average 552. In November this year there were 413.

"Taking the November death rate for the same period the maximum was 12.18, in 1897, with a rate of 10.6 per thousand; the minimum in 1900, when it was 2.1 per thousand; average 4.8. For November this year, the death rate was 4.8, which compares favorably with cities of the same size in the leading civilized countries of the world."

PAYNE APPOINTMENT PLEASES.

Senator Spooner Declares that Wisconsin is Well Satisfied.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is pleased at the appointment of National Commissioner Henry C. Payne as Postmaster General.

The Senator, who is in town with Mrs. Spooner, to do some shopping, says he believes the majority of the people of Wisconsin are of the opinion that Mr. Payne has been fittingly honored, and that the Republican party of the State as a whole is well satisfied.

Asked about the Schley-Sampson controversy, Senator Spooner said he had heard there was some trouble in Washington official circles, and that General Miles had been censured.

"But," he added, "I am not well informed as to the circumstances and therefore cannot properly discuss the affair."

SEEKING CAPTAIN LORD.

A Circular to Be Sent Out Today Giving a Description of Him.

Captain Boardman is preparing to issue a descriptive circular asking for information concerning the whereabouts of Capt. T. W. Lord, U. S. A., retired, who has been missing from his home, 927 New York Avenue, since last Friday, and who, it is feared, may have committed suicide. No trace of him has yet been obtained since he was seen to board a westbound F Street car on the evening of his disappearance.

This morning Detective Sergeant Bur was detailed to secure a photograph of the missing man which will be reproduced in the lookout circular. He was also instructed to get a complete and accurate description of the man.

The following revised description of the missing man will appear upon the circular:

"T. W. Lord, 57 years old; 5 feet 5 1/2 inches in height; weight, 140 pounds; from gray hair and mustache; one gold tooth on the left of the upper jaw; several other teeth filled with gold; left foot, 6 1/2 inches; right foot, 6 1/2 inches; black overcoat with his name in the pocket; and black derby. He always carried a leather card case in his left pocket, with his name in gold letters on the case which contained his visiting cards."

"On the left hand of the left hand he wore a white canvas ring; in the left hand of his coat a badge button. When last seen he was dressed in dark gray pants, black cut-away coat and vest, black overcoat with his name in the pocket, and black derby. He always carried a leather card case in his left pocket, with his name in gold letters on the case which contained his visiting cards."

Captain Lord has recently been employed at the Metropolitan Railroad station located at the intersection of Captain Lord was that of a man to whom he furnished a transfer to the Rockville line the day that Captain Lord disappeared.

Later this morning an intimate acquaintance of the missing man called on Major Sylvester and offered a reward of \$100 for information that would lead to the discovery of his present whereabouts of his missing friend.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by Thomas R. Marshall, of the Loxham Cafe, for the discovery of Captain Lord.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in Dubois, Pa., Today Costs Human Life.

DUBOIS, Pa., Dec. 24.—Four business places and a private residence were burned here this morning.

The charred remains of Mrs. Isaac Lines, aged about fifty years, were found in the latter place, she having lost her life in the flames.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bismuth Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 50c.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S HEALTH.

His Attending Physician Reports No Important Change.

"There is no change in Admiral Sampson's condition today," said Dr. W. C. Dixon, the physician in attendance upon the rear admiral this morning.

Admiral Sampson comes down to his meals and will, in all probability be able to eat his Christmas dinner with his family.

Dr. Dixon said that on good days Admiral Sampson was able to take a little exercise and get fresh air. The physician thought it not improbable that if the weather continued to moderate the Admiral might be out for a short time today.

Dr. Dixon does not see the Admiral every day, and this is taken as one of the most conclusive proofs that Admiral Sampson's condition is not regarded as critical.

SPIRIT OF REFORM

IN CHINA WANING.

THE COURT'S RETURN THE CAUSE.

Activity of Those in Power at Peking Now Being Devoted to Preparations for Receiving the Royal Party.

PEKING, Dec. 24.—The Court on its journey from Kaifeng-fu to Peking has entered the province of Chihli.

The certainty of return of the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the proximity of the Court to Peking has had a pronounced effect on the Chinese official class. It has arrested the progress of the reform movements, and diverted the activity of those in power from this point in such a way that they are now devoting all their attention to the preparations for the reception of the Court.

There are further indications of the reaction in favor of leniency toward the Chinese officials who were mixed up in the Boxer troubles and who were blacklisted at first by the Court.

Honors for Boxers.

Honors are now being conferred on Boxers, and the fact that a Chinaman was an accomplice to these brigands is no bar to his holding office.

An instance of this is Chin-pai. When he was police censor of the southern city he persecuted the Chinese interpreters of the allies. Now he is Governor of Peking and is making threats against the education and industrial reforms which the liberal Chinese are supporting.

The highest Chinese officials without exception refuse to commit themselves in regard to the plans of the Court. They evidently distrust the sincerity of the public edicts that have been issued in regard to reform, as it is thought that if an attempt were made to carry these changes out it would menace the despotism of the present dynasty.

TO REDUCE TAX PENALTIES.

Assessor Approves Bill to Charge Six Per Cent Annually on Arrears.

The Assessor of the District, H. H. Darnelle, has returned to the Commissioners House bill 6,291 with a favorable report and an earnest recommendation that it be enacted by Congress.

The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Pearce of Maryland, and relates to the collection of arrears of taxes due the District. It provides, in brief, for a 5 per cent penalty upon overdue taxes after January 1, 1902.

In his explanation of the bill the assessor said that the penalty on overdue taxes is at the rate of 1 per cent a month or 12 per cent a year. The purpose of the proposed law is to reduce the tax penalty to the legal rate of interest.

Mr. Darnelle, in reporting upon the measure at the request of the Commissioners, stated that within the past two years arrears of taxes have been brought forward on a card index, which has enabled the office to furnish taxpayers promptly with a full statement of arrears. By this means a great deal of the money due the District on overdue taxes has been collected. But Mr. Darnelle is of the opinion that the passage of the law proposed will be of great benefit to many taxpayers and to the District as well, in clearing the books still further of the delinquencies.

FUNERAL OF DR. J. P. LEWIS.

Remains Will Be Laid to Rest at New Hampton, N. H.

Word has been received from Col. E. C. Lewis, of Laconia, N. H., directing that the remains of his brother, Dr. James P. Lewis, be removed to New Hampton, N. H., on Sunday night at the Arlington Hotel, be removed to his former home, New Hampton, N. H., for interment.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence of Dr. Lewis, Eighteenth and H Streets northwest, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. Newman, pastor of Congress Street Church, will officiate.

The pallbearers have not as yet been appointed.

In the afternoon the body will be removed to New Hampton, accompanied by the widow and two sons of the deceased.

HIS FORTUNE TOOK WINGS.

The Penny Ballroom Man Discouraged by His Loss.

"There goes my Christmas dinner all up in air," remarked the penny ballroom man, as his bunch of balloons, tired of being tied down, broke loose and went sailing over the Centre Market, past the Smithsonian, and on into Virginia.

The street gamblers set up a howl, and then gave chase, leaving the man standing on the curb gazing into the air. He saw the balloons sail over a bunch of wind a Christmas turkey, a large bunch of celery, mince pie, and other good things. He was soon awakened from his vision by the sounds of laughter caused by his loss.

"Balloons are going up," remarked one of the passers-by.

"Say, old man, why didn't you catch them," chimed in another.

"Jump into Marconi's flying machine and catch them back," another remarked.

Just then the street organ came along, stopped and started up the tune of "Bring Back My Bonnie to Me."

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.

Chief Willie Receives \$7,500 From Captain Murphy, of St. Louis.

The Chief of the United States Secret Service, Mr. Willie, this morning received from Captain Murphy, in charge of the St. Louis division, \$7,500 in ten and twenty-dollar notes of the Montana National Bank.

This is a part of the money which was stolen from an express company by Ben Kilpatrick, the noted train robber, while the notes were in transit to the Montana National Bank, Kilpatrick received a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, and Laura Bouillon, his accomplice, was sentenced to seven years.

HER PRIVILEGES REVOKED.

Mrs. Mary E. Wright Smith on Level With Other Prisoners Now.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 24.—All special privileges heretofore accorded to Mrs. Mary E. Wright Smith, who is serving an indefinite jail sentence for contempt of court in refusing to tell where she has stored the \$300,000 in Government bonds which represents all her earthly belongings, have been withdrawn by Sheriff Hawley, and henceforth she will be treated the same as are other female prisoners.

Last night she was given an ordinary jail bunk in a cell, the door of which was locked as securely as if the charge against her were murder. When Mrs. Smith was given into Sheriff Hawley's custody it was supposed that her term of service would be of short duration, and in deference to her refinement and social position, special arrangements for her comfort were made.

He did not know the spirit that animated Mrs. Smith when she defied Judge Curtis to commit her to jail, and thought that a few days, at most, of jail life would cause her to yield and pay the judgment held against her by Orrin E. Bailey, of New York, or inform the court where her bonds are, thus permitting an attachment to be made.

Mrs. Smith not only did neither but threatened to disinherit any of her children who might interfere with her.

The sheriff has no thought of coercion in changing Mrs. Smith from the plane of a special prisoner to that of an ordinary one, but desires to avoid further inconvenience. Mrs. Smith must now consent that a cell at night and the narrow corridor in the day would be her portion with the same quiet acquiescence that has characterized her manner since she was committed.

All the Government departments were closed at noon and will remain closed until Thursday morning. The rules not permitting the employees to draw money between pay days were suspended yesterday and today, and many thousands of dollars were paid out, a large proportion of which will be invested in Christmas gifts.

With such good Samaritans as the Altamira Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Associated Charities, the Salvation Army, and divers other institutions, good cheer will be dispensed most freely to the poor on Christmas Day. Another charitable event held with delight is the annual distribution of 100 good warm overcoats to the young men by Saks & Co., which will take place Christmas morning, under the auspices of the Associated Charities.

Joy for the Children.

The mischievous and Christmas tree will bring joy and gladness to the hearts of thousands of children whose homes are here, if the abundance of this Christmas paraphernalia that has been sold is any criterion.

That the Christmas of 1901 will go down in history as one of the most memorable anniversaries of the Nation's birth ever celebrated in the United States is conceded by all who are cognizant of the extent of the gift-purchasing and the magnitude of the charity that will be dispensed.

Mr. Johnson's Christmas Gift.

Mr. Johnson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, has presented each of his immediate clerical office force today with a nice Christmas present.

Mr. Masten, the chief clerk of the office, Mr. Howley, Mr. Reach, Mr. Bangs and the two messengers have exchanged their thanks to Mr. Johnson, and their best wishes for a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year."

At the District Building.

The three District Commissioners are arranging for a pleasant and happy Christmas for the clerical force.

Commissioner Macfarland, President of the Board, will pass the day with his family. Mr. Macfarland returned to his desk this morning, after three days absence in Lakewood, N. J., where he went to bring Mrs. Macfarland home for Christmas. The four weeks' sojourn in New Jersey wrought much improvement in Mrs. Macfarland's condition, and she is expected to recover rapidly in her home.

Commissioner Ross expects to spend the day with his family. Mr. Ross expects to spend Christmas with his family in the amusement of his grandchildren.

Mr. Ross says there is no better way to spend Christmas than to get near the heart of childhood, and this he proposes to do.

Commissioner Biddle will leave the city this afternoon for Fort Monr, where he will spend Christmas Day with some cousins and their four little girls. The Engineer Commissioner is looking forward to a very merry time, in which he will spend Christmas with his family, and will be accompanied by his wife and two children.

Women Seeking Tobacco for Gifts.

The tobacco shoppers as a rule do not number among their customers many women. But at this season of the year when every one is hunting for a "suitable and appropriate present" the dealers say that half their trade in pipes, cigars and tobacco is with the ladies. The young women, as a general thing, is not exactly sure what brand she wants. She realizes her inexperience in the matter and her impulse prompts her to throw herself into the arms of the dealer.

One dealer said this morning that he sold more Turkish "hookahs" or "hubble-bubble" pipes than any other kind in his store.

There is something water far and long tube stem that seems to take a woman's fancy. It is a pipe with a long, slender, and when she smokes "Lalla Rookh" and Byron's Oriental poems her choice is assured.

She will buy a "hookah" before she leaves the shop. And if she be of a more staid and matronly type the chances are that she will buy one with the decorations somewhere nearly in harmony with the tint of the wall paper and the color of her husband's smoking jacket. The gaudily decorated Indian pipes with their long stems make a strong "bid" for a second place in the favor of the fair sex.

"One of the hardest things in the world is to convince a woman that all kinds of tobacco are not alike," said a dealer this morning.

"A lady was here about an hour ago," he continued, "and enquired concerning the different brands. Finally, after many prices, she was surprised at the price, and could not understand why there should be so much difference in the cost of the different brands. Finally, after much looking around, she bought a hundred of an inferior grade 'because there was a picture of such a pretty Spanish girl on the box.'"

SENATOR SEWELL RESTS WELL.

Holding His Own Under the Nourishment Given Him.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 24.—News from the home of General Sewell this morning tells of a restful night and refreshing slumber.

Through the constant care of his physician he is holding his own under the administration of nourishment given him.

THE SEASON OF GOOD CHEER.

Much Dispensing of Charity and Hospitality.

GIFT-GIVING ON A LARGE SCALE.

Incidents of the General Rejoicing.

Department Clerks Receive in Advance Their Money for Christmas Presents.

There will be no merry jingle of sleigh bells on Christmas Day this year, according to the conspicuous absence of the seasonable white covering of the ground, but the spirit of good cheer and "Peace and good will toward men" will reign supreme in every home, even though the Christmas be a green one.

The shopping and gift-purchasing incident to the approach of Christmas, 1901, will not end until the natal day has itself been celebrated. Those traveling from afar to spend Christmas at the family fireside will reach home today, or some time during the night, and rejoicing in the family circle will begin.

The depleted stocks of the merchants handling holiday goods tell a tale of the extent of the good cheer that will be dispensed at the Nation's Capital this year, and they will be further depleted when the hundreds and thousands of Uncle Sam's employees have been turned loose this afternoon with innumerable bank notes of high denominations, fresh from the Treasury.

Departments Closed.

All the Government departments were closed at noon and will remain closed until Thursday morning. The rules not permitting the employees to draw money between pay days were suspended yesterday and today, and many thousands of dollars were paid out, a large proportion of which will be invested in Christmas gifts.

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POLICE FORCE FAR TOO SMALL.

(Continued from First Page.)

"In the District there are virtually too cities and extensive curvy to look after. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that here is located the seat of government of the greatest country in the world, with its workshops, directors, employees, and patrons, making it a rendezvous for not only the learned scientist, the statesman, the diplomat, and visitor, but for that unfortunate class who labor under various hallucinations incident to political and other excitement.

"Large factories and furnaces are not extant, but how difficult must be the task to preserve a city and surroundings beautiful, with everything else different than exists elsewhere.

The District an Exception.

"The District is a Southern territory geographically, and largely so socially. It is usually free from crimes of greater magnitude, such as murder and highway robbery, and which are, when committed, generally confined to the lower and ignorant class. By reason of the general freedom from such, when they do happen the greater the shock to the community. The first-named crime occurs in ten or twelve instances a year in the District, but when other localities are heard from, with daily occurrences the District rating is low. In 1900, 49 arrests for murder, 23 for manslaughter, and 111 for assault with intent to kill were made in Philadelphia; 22 arrests for murder were made in San Francisco during the same year, while in Cleveland 19 arrests for murder and 3 for manslaughter were chronicled, and in New Orleans 22 for murder, 12 for accessory, and 6 for manslaughter were recorded.

Statistics of Crime.

"It is not made manifest by the statistics pertaining to arrests or complaints that crime in the District has increased in every respect. The number of cases of arrest exceed those of former years, but this is a result of the more stringent enforcement of the police regulations. Authorities differ as to whether crime increases generally as the world grows older, but it can safely be asserted that it keeps pace with population. While property seems to unite action on the part of the 'criminal classes,' poverty operates as a cause for dishonesty; prosperity opens a more inviting field for the operator. The individual who steals through inability to obtain employment is not so numerous when times are good, but he who makes it a business, who is known as a 'professional,' finds more opportunities than when they are hard. Losses are unquestionably greater during the seasons of abundance, money and valuable being more plentiful and more exposed. In this jurisdiction there are fewer thefts of greater magnitude than elsewhere with an equal population, but petty larceny has always prevailed on an extensive scale. Dishonest employees and children are the factors which contribute largely to this condition. No remedy has yet been found whereby the practices may be eliminated. It is believed that if the former were required to produce books with entries of 'character' from each and every employer it would in a measure check the condition, while compulsory education, coupled with a law restricting children to their homes after hours, would further modify the situation. Social surroundings in this community are such as to prompt stringent measures with respect to their control.

Assaults and Whipping Posts.

"Cases of assault occur more frequently than formerly, and the whipping post might be applied without infringing upon the law of humanity. Women and young girls are often the victims of harsh treatment, while the brutal offender has but to undergo a season of confinement. Wife-beaters, and those who assault females, do not report through jail sentences.

"In 1899 in seventeen cases defendants were held on the charges of murder; in 1900, for the same offence, there were fifteen; while during the fiscal year just closed there were only eight convictions on preliminary hearings. Grouping the number of murders since 1884 the following table is added: 1884, 9; 1885, 9; 1886, 15; 1887, 13; 1888, 15; 1889, 17; 1890, 12; 1891, 7; 1892, 11; 1893, 11; 1894, 16; 1895, 11; 1896, 8; 1897, 19; 1898, 15; 1899, 17; 1900, 15; 1901, 8.

"It will be seen that in 1888 the number was 15 and in 1898 the same. In 1889 the number was 17, and the same during 1899. While no particular conclusion follows the citation of these periods, the correspondence is at once interesting. Assault with intent to kill was recorded in 21 cases sustained on preliminary hearing during the year just closed, 55 in 1900, and 47 in 1899. Cases of assault with battery held in 1899 reached 828; for the year 1900 there were 722, while 1901 reached 961. On the principle that violations against the person are more numerous in hot weather than cold weather, the increase over the prior year is justified, but as to murder and assault with intent to kill, the same is not sustained, but a favorable decrease is noted.

Crime Against Property.

"Reverting to crime against property, petit-larceny cases made in 1899 numbered 1,619; in 1900 they increased to 1,298, and in 1901 to 1,425. Only 90 cases of grand larceny were sustained during 1899, 97 in 1900, and 100 in 1901. Housebreaking by day, which in this jurisdiction means the breaking of a window or door, was broken into in the daytime, numbered 19 in 1898, the next year, and 39 in 1901. Housebreaking by night, a separate offence here, recognized as such even if a person entered a premises at night without breaking, was the charge in 81 cases held in 1899, 77 during 1900, and 76 in 1901. Of the latter class